

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

TRADE MARK

QUALITY PURITY

On Every Bottle

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

Get the genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

J. JAMES WOOD,

DRUGGIST,

MAYSVILLE.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Life, Fire, Accident

Marine and Tornado.

The companies represented by the undersigned insure at reasonable rates all insurable property against loss or damage by Fire, Lightning or Wind. Any amount of insurance placed on desirable risks, in—

WESTERN, of Toronto, Canada;

AGRICULTURAL, of Watertown, N. Y.;

KENTON, of Covington, Ky.;

BOATMAN'S, of Pittsburg, Pa.;

and the world renowned "TRAVELERS" Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. These companies have all complied with the law, and are authorized to do business in Kentucky.

W. R. WARDER, Agent,
Court Street, Maysville.

T. J. CURLEY,

Sanitary Plumber,

GAS & STEAM FITTER

Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe,

Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. J. CURLEY,
Second street, above Market, on opposite O'Connell's, Maysville, Ky.

ROBERT BISSETT,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 25 Second street.

NORTHEASTERN

KENTUCKY TELEPHONE COMPANY

Has connection with the following places

Maysville, Helena, St. Olivet,
Mayslick, Sardinia.

Office in Maysville—Browning & Co.'s Dry Goods Store, No. 2 East Second street.

JACOB LINN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and delivered to any part of the city. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. No. 43 Second street.

C. W. WARDLE,

DENTIST,

ZWIGART'S BLOCK.

DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,

Dentist,

Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

DR. W. S. MOORES,

DENTIST,

Office Second Street, over Ryan & Hooker's dry goods store. Nitrous-oxide gas administered in all cases.

T. H. N. SMITH,

DENTIST.

Nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Office on Court Street.

MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

MASTER WORKMAN LEWIS ORDERS THE MINERS BACK TO WORK.

Philadelphia Knights Amazed—Everyone Satisfied but the Railroaders, Who Will Continue Their Strike—The Cincinnati Shoemakers' Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.—The Reading coal miners have been ordered back to work next Monday by Master Workman Lewis, after which differences with the Reading Coal and Iron company are to be arbitrated.

Consternation Among the Knights.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The move made by Master Workman Lewis in ordering the miners' strike off, caused great consternation among the prominent knights of this city, leaders of the railroaders' strike and their followers. Mr. Lewis kept his promises to himself and did not let even John L. Lee know that he intended order the miners to return to work.

Lewis decided on Thursday afternoon that the best thing he could do for the miners was to order them back to work. He knew the terms the company would settle upon. Late in the afternoon he found that he could settle the strike by ordering the miners back, with the understanding that there would be no discrimination, and that the wage question would be discussed afterwards. He went to Scranton on Thursday evening, and there met John W. Hayes and several prominent local knights, but not Mr. Powderly.

Mr. Lewis stated that he could have settled the strike that afternoon, if the general board would order the railroaders' strike off. He was informed, much to his surprise, that the general board up to the time of their adjournment on Wednesday, had not taken absolute charge of the strike, as certain conditions had not been fulfilled by the strikers.

The conditions were that each district concerned in the strike should appeal to the board for aid. When Mr. Lewis was informed that the general board could not order off the railroaders' strike he decided to carry out his original plan and order off the miners' strike in virtue of his power as National master workman.

The Railroaders Dissatisfied.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.—The joint miners committee and Palo Alto Assembly 7689, labor bodies that met this morning to act on the official order declaring the miners strike off. Four other labor gatherings had been announced but the members saw no occasion for further deliberation at present and scattered to their homes to talk over the situation.

Every one is satisfied but the railroaders. The leaders talk wildly and foolishly, threatening to bring about a strike on all railroad lines in this and adjoining states; also, that the bituminous and other supplies are to be cut off from the Reading's traffic. The rank and file will in many instances report for duty, and local officials intimate that the less radical of railroaders will be given jobs as fast as needed.

"We have decided to fight it out to the bitter end until the Sweigard agreement is lived up to," said Chairman Lee this morning.

Palo Alto railroad assembly meeting was largely attended, and by unanimous vote decided to continue the lockout. The action of Davis and Master Workman Lewis was denounced in vigorous terms. Miner leaders Thompson and Duffy left this morning for Philadelphia to confer with Reading officials.

Railroad Chairman Lee, in company with Cahill and others, left at noon to attend the railroad executive board meeting in Philadelphia, this evening. A meeting of the Reading railroad convention is called for Sunday, to take full action.

Cincinnati Shoemakers.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Hannah Powderly assembly held an enthusiastic monster mass meeting at Druid's hall at 8 p. m. Friday. Fully five hundred girls and three hundred men were present and many were turned away. Mollie Weitzer presided and red hot speeches were made by Goodenough and Butterworth. The former denounced Cavanaugh for expelling M. W. Cunningham, of Ouster assembly of shoemakers, without holding a court, as required by Knights of Labor laws, and further said that before Cavanaugh was through he would find that he neither runs the court nor District Assembly No. 48.

Speeches were also made by Frank Moore, William Thorne, Frank Sieverman, Thomas Morrissey, S. F. Carey, Jr., of the Enquirer. Jackson assembly of shoemakers held a meeting last night, passed resolutions denouncing District No. 48, and refusing to sign the new rules, as they considered themselves members of National Trade District No. 216.

The combined executive board of shoe assemblies also held a meeting last night. At several factories preparations were made to resume work, but no employees showed up. The manufacturers say they will start up, however.

Trouble is anticipated at Blacker & Gerstle's factory, but the members of Hannah Powderly assembly will not take a part in it. Mr. Dodson, chairman of the combined executive board, presented the communication from the combined executive board of shoe locals to the executive board of the manufacturers this morning, and received the following reply:

"The manufacturers will recognize no other authority than of District Assembly No. 48."

Mr. Goodenough said to a reporter immediately after:

"District Assembly No. 48 will never settle our troubles."

The above in a nutshell is where the fight stands at the present time.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Eighty per cent. of the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Chicago & Alton railroad will have their pay increased next month, according to an agreement between the management and Arthur, the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, and J. Sargeant, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen. These men have been in the city three days acting with the grievance

committee of the men and conferring with the railroad officials.

The agreement is that the passenger engineers are to be paid \$3.50 per hundred miles, the freight engineers \$4 per hundred, with the addition of fifty cents on way freights and coal branches. The firemen are to receive 58 per cent. of the engineers' pay on passenger trains and 55 per cent on freight trains.

A committee of engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has been working for three days with the management of the railroad with the same purpose—to equalize the pay, and it is believed an arrangement to that effect will be made.

THE HATFIELD GANG.

Several of Them in the Louisville Jail. All Protest Their Innocence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—The West Virginians, known as the Hatfield gang, attracted much attention in the county jail throughout the day. They were placed in the cells with other prisoners, and were up bright and early. These men have the reputation of being desperadoes, but their appearance would hardly indicate that any of them were cut throats, ambush assassins and murderers. Valentine Hatfield appears to be the leader of the gang, and while having more intelligence than the others, seems to be



MRS. VANCE. CAPT. VANCE.

an inoffensive and quiet old justice of the peace. He claims to know nothing of the many heinous crimes with which he is charged, and professes to be a much injured individual. He dresses fairly well for a mountaineer, speaks slowly and uses good language. It is claimed Hatfield has five living wives, and thirty odd living children, but of this he will not speak, but slyly winks when asked concerning his fascinating ways, and seems proud of his conquests.

The next most noticeable of the prisoners is old man Randolph McCoy. He is about sixty-five years old, bent with cares and sorrows, and with a most miserable looking creature. His face is one mass of heavy wrinkles, and his eyes are dull and dim. In an interview he asserts that Valentine Hatfield was the leader and instigator of all the trouble between the Hatfield-McCoy factions. As he related how his four sons and one daughter had been mercilessly butchered, his wife hit in the head with a huge bludgeon, and his homestead burned to the ground, the old man shed tears and cried as if his heart was cracking. He says that he could have murdered Hatfield when he had him and his fellow prisoners, but that even with his family butchered like hogs in a slaughter house, he could not crimson his hands and soul with human blood. He seems entirely broken down, and claims to be innocent of all the crimes charged to his account.

The men spend their time in walking through the halls of the jail. About the only lively one among the lot is Moses Christian. He is an expert fiddler and saws away at his instrument all the time, while some others of the common prisoners dance jigs and breakdowns much to the amusement of the many visitors, who through curiosity, have visited the jail throughout the entire day.

The case will come up in the United States court soon, when Judge Barr will decide the question of jurisdiction. A. J. Anxier, formerly United States marshal of Kentucky during Arthur's administration, will act as counsel for the prisoners, while ex-Congressman Eustis Gibson will represent the state of West Virginia and argue the constitutional questions involved. Ex-Governor Knott and Attorney General Hardin will represent Kentucky.

AFTER SNELL'S MURDERER.

Inspector Bonfield Thinks They Are on the Right Clev.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—"I'll stake my reputation on the assertion that Tascott will be convicted of the Snell murder, if caught," emphatically declared Inspector Bonfield last night, "and we'll catch him, too," he continued.

"Your evidence will be purely circumstantial, won't it?"

"No; it will be more than circumstantial. What it is I won't say now, but it will be produced in court. It would be very improper to 'give away our hand' now." We can't try the case in the newspapers."

"Have you Tascott's picture?"

"No, I wish I had. We've been trying to get one for several days. I will personally pay a reward of \$50 for the picture of William B. Tascott taken within the past year."

"Has he a wife?"

"If he has we don't know her."

"You feel no compunctions over publicly branding young Tascott as a murderer?"

"No. You can rest assured that we have not taken this important step without knowing exactly what we were doing. It is not the effusion of a moment's excitement. We have evidence that must convict Tascott. If we had not we would never offer a reward for his arrest."

"Is Tascott classed among the Chicago crooks?"

"If you mean that he has done much work here I would say no. This is his home, but he has committed all his crimes elsewhere until a few weeks ago. He is not, strictly speaking, a Chicago crook; he is not known by the police and detectives of Chicago."

"Was he ever arrested here?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"You think you'll catch him?"

"Sure of it."

ROTHSCHILD'S WEALTH.

IT IS AT THE BACK OF THE COPPER AND OTHER TRUSTS.

They Have a More Lucrative Scheme Than Making Loans to Hard-Pushed Governments—Gould Implicated—Our Warlike Measures in Morocco—Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—It is well known that the wealth of the Rothschilds is back of the copper trust, but it has not been generally known that this powerful financial family was engaged in any other operation of this sort. It now appears, however, from some investigations made by a London journalist that they have been going into the trust business pretty extensively of late.

In fact it is said that the house have practically begun to go out of the business of lending credit to governments in straightened circumstances, and intend to pursue a more lucrative line of business, leaving banking to the houses like the Bleichraders and Hirschs. It is asserted that one of the objects of Jay Gould's visit to Europe was to talk over matters with Baron Rothschild and enter into a sort of pooling agreement for joint control of American and European markets for certain products.

It seems that these money kings and their associates in the United States and here have come to the conclusion that the great field for capital hereafter will be in the line of consolidation with a view to economy of production and enhancement of prices. The scheme is alleged to be to form trusts in connection with all the articles that are produced directly from the earth, especially minerals and oil.

This course is taken because of the comparative ease of acquiring control of the supply in such cases by buying up or trusting "the lands which are the source of supply."

One of the first of these combinations to be formed, it is said, will be the diamond trust. The limited number of fields producing diamonds makes the scheme nearly as easily of manipulation as the copper trust. Diamond producers have for some time past been complaining of a falling off in prices of the precious gems owing to unchecked competition. The diamond trust will bring back the good old days when diamonds were "worth something," and fancy prices will again be the rule. The smaller producers are to be guaranteed a sufficient share of the profits to keep them contented.

It is also said that gold and silver trusts are well under way. It is asserted that it is in this particular direction that "the fin Italian hand" of Mr. Gould is at work. The story is that he poured into the willing ears of the Rothschilds and their satellites a tale of how coin values can be enhanced by the limitation of production, greatly to the advantage of holders of securities with an expressed or implied gold clause in them, for instance, United States bonds, of which Gould is said to own a few.

These schemes sound very big, and at first sight it seems that the amount of capital required to carry them out must be almost incalculable. But this is an error. The main requirement is not so much capital as it is mutual agreement. If the great capitalists stand ready to guarantee against loss in case the mineral land owners will consent to make the experiment of shortening production, it is said that this will be the only point of the game where capital will actually be called into play. The dear public will furnish all the actual working capital required in the shape of payment for the products. In this way it is claimed that a syndicate with a few hundred million dollars could pretty well control all the mineral lands of the earth.

The Rothschilds are, as above stated, believed to be thoroughly converted to the idea that there is more profit in this sort of thing than in any other channel into which they can turn their vast capital, and they will have little difficulty in getting their correspondents throughout the world to go into the plan with them, thus forming an irresistible aggregation.

Gladstone's Greatest Effort in Vain.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Pro and con upon the Parnell amendments to the address as regards the Irish question, the oratorious Balfour and Chancellor Groschen, on the side of the government, and O'Brien and William V. Harcourt on the other, have been pounding away at the British commons. The scene concluded yesterday with a speech by Mr. Gladstone, and a vote rejecting the amendment by a vote of 317 to 229.

The Daily News says: Mr. Gladstone spoke with a versatility, power, pathos, eloquence and argumentative cogency he has seldom equaled and never surpassed. His magnificent oration fully justified the wonderful closing scenes. The whole world might be ransacked to show a nobler spectacle than the "Grand Old Man," with the ardor of youth, pursuing his blessed work of uniting two peoples.

The Daily News says the result of the Southwark election is profound political portent, and that it is not only a heavy blow to the government but also a sign of Tory decay. It returned a Gladstonian.

From the sudden disappearance of the dynamitard convicts, Harkins and Callan, and the mysterious conduct of the officers of Scotland Yard, it is assumed that the convicts have made some important revelations in regard to whom is behind them at the home office.

Uncle Sam and Muley Hassan.

TANGIER, Feb. 20.—There exists, and has for centuries, a treaty condition between the sultan of Morocco and other powers, under which, by being taken under the protection of foreign governments as proteges, residents of Morocco become virtually citizens of the government protecting them. Our consul general, Rud Lewis, gave such protection to a Moorish Jew at Rahat, down the southwest coast, 150 miles from Tangier. This Jew was in possession of some mosque property, which he refused to vacate, and was in consequence arrested by the kaid of Tangier, after the baskia of Tangier had appealed to Doyden, of our diplomatic corps, and to the Spanish minister to effect the Jew's removal.

In answer to the protest of our consul, Lewis, the baskia says the sultan, Muley Hassan, has ordered him to no longer recognize the treaty clauses which give to the protected immunity from Mauritanian law.

Thereupon followed a demand on the sultan for the Jew's release, an apology and the adjustment of some financial claims which the sultan has not attended to. To support his demands he has sent for two United States men-of-war, which are expected soon to arrive from Ville Franche with the admiral of the Mediterranean on board.

A Bad Indication.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The fact that Sir Morrell Mackenzie has sent for his daughter to join him at San Remo, indicates that he will prolong his stay, and is reported as an unfavorable incident.

Italy's Navy.

ROME, Feb. 20.—The higher course of lectures in the naval academy has been suspended in order to allow pupils to join the men-of-war. Italy's war strength is chiefly in her navy, which is one of the finest in Europe, and it is evident that she soon expects to use it. The occupation of Abyssinia, in which she is engaged, would not raise the necessity of making middies of under-graduates.

Russia Wants More Gold.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The minister of finance has ordered extensive purchases of foreign gold. He has also submitted to the Russian council of the empire a law to establish a metallic standard as a preparatory measure to the consolidation of Russian monetary currency.

Probably the purchase of gold in foreign markets will be made with new Russian securities. There is more than one way of effecting a loan for war purposes.

Much Worse.

SAN REMO, Feb. 20.—The crown prince's condition is very much worse this morning and the aspect is serious. His sleep last night was very much troubled and broken. The incision in the throat necessary for the operation of tracheotomy shows no marked signs of healing. The doctors agree in saying that the change in the patient's condition, which set in last night, is the most serious that has yet shown itself in the case.

Foreign Notes.

Lord Dufferin has accepted the post of ambassador to Italy.

The reichstag has rejected the government's anti-Socialist bill, and prolonged the existing laws for two years.

King William is reported as failing in health and broken in spirit, the latter a result of the condition of the crown prince.

A great drought prevails in the north of China, which is having the good effect of facilitating repairs of the destruction caused by the Yellow river inundations.

A Swiss and Italian syndicate has been formed which will advance the Italian government 50,000,000 francs to enable it to complete the Simplon railway tunnel and the railway lines which will connect therewith.

THE GRAND ARMY PENSION BILL.

Commander Rea Says He Believes the President Will Sign It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Gen. John P. Rea, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was asked about the probable passage of the Grand Army pension bill and its approval by the president. Said he:

"I had a conversation with Mr. Cleveland about January 19, regarding pension matters. I told him why I thought our bill ought to pass. His views on pension question satisfied me entirely, and I have the impression that when our bill is laid before him he will approve it. You are to understand, though, that he made no promises whatever. I think the majority of the soldiers who will be benefited by this bill are men who fought throughout the war—men who had the sand to stand up under every hardship, and who, if they did feel sick and worn out, were kept at their posts by a strong sense of duty. They were men whose constitutions were broken when they discounting the future. Such men are now suffering disabilities directly traceable to the war. Though they have no hospital record, they ought to be helped."

Fell Forty Feet.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Frank Haustman, aged twenty years, unmarried tinner, living at 123 Central avenue, Newport, Ky., and working for James Hunter, roofer at 296 Elm street, fell off the roof of the exposition buildings this morning, on Twelfth street, forty feet to the ground. He struck a stone slab, and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg, between the knee and ankle, besides internal injuries. He was removed to the city hospital, and will die.

Bad News From the Ranches.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 20.—The loss of stock in the Navajo country alone, during the severe storms of this winter, is placed at 50,000 head by reliable authorities. This section lies partly in central New Mexico and Arizona, and the snow storms have been of an unprecedented severity. The snow is now mostly melted and stock is improving.

Dug for Liberty.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 20.—A special from Newark, O., says: Thirteen prisoners escaped from the city jail at 10 last night by digging through the floor. Two of them had been sentenced to the penitentiary, and one was to have been taken to Zanesville for trial to-day.

Chicago Confident of It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—A large and influential committee will leave here for Washington this afternoon, via the Pennsylvania railroad, for the purpose of securing the Democratic National convention for this city. The delegation includes bankers, hotel proprietors, members of the bar and representatives of the various Democratic clubs and other organizations. Liberal financial inducements will be offered the National Democratic committee in behalf of Chicago.